The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service supplies accurate and additional information—covering all trading labor occurring in the labor, legislative, and judicial fields, and other information of special benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1953 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1948 GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 28,-NO. 37

LABOR'S GOAL! To Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

AFL Calls Upon All Labor to Quit WFTU; Hails Deakin's Position on Communists

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor called upon all other labor organizations to quit the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Hailing the recent stand taken by Arthur Deakin, British union leader and president of the WFTU who declared the organization had been "captured" by the Communists, a statement issued by the AFL said:

"There is no longer any reason for any self-respecting free trade union organization in the Old or New World to continue its affiliation with or contribute one cent to support of Trade WFTU."

In this hemisphere, the CIO is the principal affiliate of the international labor body which also numbers in its members the Canadian Congress of Labor and several Latin-American organizations. The AFL refused to become affiliated and has fought consistently to undermine the WFTU's influence in world affairs.

"The AFL welcomes the crushing defeat administered to the Communist totalitarians by the British Trade Union Congress in session at Margate," the statement said. "By overwhelmingly rejecting all proposals to have the TUC reaffirm its support of the WFTU, British labor has rendered a signal service to the cause of true international labor solidarity, human freedom, and world reconstruction and peace.

"The sound and scathing indictment of the WFTU made by its president, Arthur Deakin, as a Comintern [Communist Information Bureau] member and promoter of social disorder and prompter of economic chaos in the interest of Russian imperialism aggression will prove of inestimable aid in fostering a fundamental alignment by the forces of international labor. Such realignment is an essential prerequisite for the attaining the effective labor support so indispensable to the success of the European Recovery Program."

The AFL statement expressed the hope that "this authoritative declaration by one of the outstanding and most influential spokesmen of the powerful and forward-looking British labor movement will finally dissipate all illusions that the Russians have been stopped in their use of the WFTU as a weapon of world conquest by force and have been deprived of their best weapon in the ideological battle for European labor * * * *."

The AFL statement continued, "has always stood for welding the freest world-wide bonds of democratic labor in a well-knit international federation of free trade unionists, unhampered from domination by employers, governments and political parties. We have from the very inception warned against the role of the WFTU as an enormous obstacle to international labor solidarity and to the effective mobilization of the working people of the world for economic reconstruction, social justice and lasting peace.

"The AFL has redoubled its efforts and greatly extended its undertakings to promote a fraternal free trade unionism as a bulwark of democracy, international peace, and better conditions of work and international barriers.

"It is in this spirit that the AFL hails the historic declaration of action of the Margate congress against the WFTU. We shall this decision which unites the bands of the TUC movement in the struggle to assist free labor trade union movement to take its rightful place in the front ranks of the international labor, dedicated to the attainment of a world free, secure and peaceful alignment by the forces of international labor. Such realignment is an essential prerequisite for the

Nation Needs Well-Built $6,000 House, Says Foley, Head of Housing Agency

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Wide-scale production of a good $6,000 house is a crying need of this nation, Raymond M. Foley, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, told members of the New York State Savings and Loan League at a meeting here.

To achieve that goal, Mr. Foley urged closer cooperation between government and private industry to make the most of new furthering incentives contained in recent legislation.

In substantiation of his statement on the need for lower-priced homes, Mr. Foley pointed out that about one-half of the families of the United States have incomes of less than $3,000 a year and cannot well afford to pay more than $6,000 for their home.

For families in that income bracket who cannot buy homes, he declared the $6,000 figure still obtained, for the most of such families ought not to be required to pay rents higher than needed to support that sort of cost figure.

"Another very large group of our families," Mr. Foley continued, "have regular incomes that cannot properly be considered as coming more than $8,000 to $9,000, but there is relatively limited proportion of the population that can afford to go to the $10,000 and up class.

"Yet in many areas of the United States, and certainly in the Northern half of this country, relatively little new housing is being produced for two or more bedrooms is being built to sell for under $10,000 or if in some areas is in the $10,000 and-up bracket."

Mr. Foley said that the Housing and Home Finance Agency is one of its major objectives active cooperation with industry in expansion of research for improvement of construction techniques and the lowering of housing costs.

Tracy Assails Non-Communist Oaths Required of Union Officers Under Law

Atlantic City, N. J.—David W. Tracy, president of the AFL's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, attacked the Taft-Hartley law's requirement that union officers execute non-Communist affidavits in order to qualify their unions to appear before the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Tracy charged, in a report to the 1,200 delegates to the IBEW's 23d biennial convention here, that the politicians who framed the Taft-Hartley law is "unfounded and unjustified." Union members singled out, he said, by oaths of anti-Communism, he declared.

In the opinion of Mr. Tracy, who was an Assistant Secretary of Labor during the Truman administration, no Communist should be allowed to hold any office in any organization, whether it be trade union or otherwise.

"The representatives of the Kremlin, who foster the ideology of Communism should not be permitted to hold office in labor, management or civic organizations of this country," he said. "If we are to curb Communism in this country, we must curb its leadership—leadership which takes the working people down the cruel road to totalitarian dictatorship."

Mr. Tracy declared that both his union and the AFL had faced the challenge of Communism during their existence.

"That challenge has been met and overcome before in our own action, and we have confidence in our movement, and it is now being met and overcome in the same way," he said.

The union leader charged that the Taft-Hartley Act was drafted so that it does not penalize union officials who refuse to file anti-Communism affidavits, but penalizes the union membership by "forcing" it to procedures originally provided by the Wagner Act.

A report by William A. Hogan, international treasurer, showed union income during the period from July 1, 1946, to July 31, 1948, at $24,281,-203, with disbursements of $24,281,-949. Total assets of the union were placed at $2,600,846.

The Brotherhood has a membership of over 400,000 members, covering all branches of the electrical industry with nearly 1,600 local unions throughout this country and Canada.

By vote of the 1946 San Francisco convention, the 1948 meeting was scheduled for Memphis, Tenn., but it was found later that the southern city could not accommodate the large number of delegates.

Labor Lawyer Says T-H Law Threat To Labor Movement

Chicago.—The Taft-Hartley law has brought a "new look" to the style of labor-management relations which threatens to destroy the basis of organized labor in America, Joseph R. Jaros, labor attorney, charged in an address to the convention of the AFL's Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers of America.

The union, headed by Joseph O'Neill, held its convention here which was attended by 400 delegates representing 40,000 members of the union in the United States and Canada.

Attorney Jaros contended that high-pressure propaganda techniques were being employed to "sell the American people a wolf in sheep's clothing." He said:

"The American public is being victimized by a conspiracy of silence and soft words concerning the vicious effects of the Taft-Hartley law. Vested interests are attempting to whitewash the law and to show that labor has not suffered. Actually, the truth was revealed by the unanimous report of the Congressional Joint Committee which charged that the Taft-Hartley law has done more damage to legitimate labor rights than its proponents would have the public believe."

Specifically, the Chicago labor attorney pointed out that actual experience during the past year has amply vindicated labor's attack against the law. He discussed the Taft-Hartley injunction and a series of NLRB decisions under which, he pointed out, labor's rights have been seriously curtailed. Another NLRB decision, the "Ingram" decision, he declared, has been revealed that workers may be forced to work on jobs against their will under contended that employers may be required to work as strikebreakers, contrary to the interests of their own fellow trade union members, and that they may be forced to work with nonunion men who enjoy the benefits of organization without assuming any of the obligations of membership.

The speaker also attacked the sections of the law which provide that strikers who are replaced may not vote in NLRB representation elections. "Recently," he said, "workers who struck for better wages were replaced with men who were willing to work for lower wages. This situation, in violation of a Labor Board precedent established under the Wagner Act.

Jaros predicted that repeal of the Taft-Hartley law would be the rallying ground for all pro-labor and liberal groups throughout the United States in the coming campaign. "The repeal of the Taft-Hartley law must go," he declared, "if democracy is to survive in America. The second anniversary of the Taft-Hartley law is a reminder of the need for equal rights for all groups in our social system. By dividing workers against workers, management has succeeded in undermining against union groups in our social and economic life, the Taft-Hartley law is undermining the structure of democracy in America."

AFL PUBLICATION GIVES CONGRESS' VOTING RECORD

Washington.—A publication issued recently by the AFL's Building and Construction Trades Department will be of great interest to all union members in the months to come.

The publication presents the voting records of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in the 79th Congress and in the first session of the 80th Congress on 14 issues of vital concern to labor. In a well organized and clearly understandable style, the bulletin shows whether the various candidates voted for or against labor.

In addition to the voting records, the AFL publication presents a list of those members of the House who might not have been elected in 1946 had there been a shift in votes of 5 percent or more. Of the 87 members listed, 59 were Republicans and 28 Democrats.

BIBLE READING PROGRAM ENDORSED BY PRES. GREEN

Washington.—AFL President William Green fully endorsed the campaign of the American Bible Society to distribute 5,000,000 Bibles in the Worldwide Bible Reading Program to be observed this year from Thanksgiving to Christmas.

The AFL head is serving on the national committee sponsoring the drive to promote wider and more regular reading of the Bible, said that "this program deserves the Approval and support of all classes of people."

As a part of its campaign, the American Bible Society is distributing millions of bookmarks containing a list of suggested Bible readings for each day during the period of the observance. Copies of the bookmark may be obtained from American Bible Society offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, New York, and San Francisco.

Green Refutes Claims Made by Stassen In Defending Taft-Hartley Antilabor Law

Detroit.—The arguments advanced by Harold E. Stassen in defense of the Taft-Hartley law were shot full of holes by AFL President William Green in an address here before the 6th biennial convention of the AFL's Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In a vigorous attack on the GOP spokesman's position, Mr. Green declared:

"His facts were wrong, his figures were misleading, and his conclusions were entirely off base."

Backing up this charge, Mr. Green proceeded to disprove the statements made by the former governor of Minnesota and emphasized additional points against the Taft-Hartley law which, he said, "Mr. Stassen conveniently ignored." The AFL chief declared:

"First, Mr. Stassen contended that under the Taft-Hartley Act labor has negotiated the best wage contracts in history. Of course, Mr. Stassen forgets that the Taft-Hartley Act has nothing whatever to do with the negotiation of wage rates. He also forgets that present day wages are being paid in inflation dollars worth less than half prewar dollars in purchasing power.

"It is well worth while emphasizing right here that this same issue of Republican and reactionary southern Democrats who joined together to enact the Taft-Hartley Act over the President's veto, collaborated again and again to prevent Congress from taking any effective action to halt inflation and bring down the cost of living. As a result, although wage rates appear to be high today, the cost of living has increased until wage buys less at the grocery store than it did before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed.

"Next, Mr. Stassen maintained that wage contracts are being negotiated with a minimum of strikes and losses due to strikes than in 1946.

"Why do you suppose that Mr. Stassen chose 1946 as the basis of his comparison? Of course, he might have chosen 1945 or 1947 but since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, he did not want to be fair with the American people and does not want to admit that there is a good reason for the fact that 1946 was the year of record-breaking strikes and losses. Under wartime production was suddenly stopped in its tracks by victory and, therefore, the year of fundamental industrial change.

"Workers abruptly lost their wartime overtime and sought compensating increases in wage rates which were needed to them during the war by the stabilization program. When industry resisted, widespread strikes took place. The same thing happened after World War I. But once these adjustments were made and completed, America should have been able to look forward to a long period of labor-management peace, such as occurred after World War I. Have we attained that under the Taft-Hartley Act? One glance at the daily newspapers is enough to dispel any such idea.

"Certainly there is no factual basis for the claim that the Taft-Hartley Act has brought about labor-management peace. On the contrary, these years have been the most turbulent during the past year which were caused for no other reason than the Taft-Hartley Act's own provisions. For instance, the jurisdictional strikes, wages and other cities resulted directly from the imposition of century-old union-security standards by the provisions of wage law. This also is admitted by both the publishers and the labors.

"Let's get on to some of Mr. Stassen's other claims. Right here, he asks 'why does he (the President), who spoke about a law which provided for 80 days to settle a dispute affecting the whole country, that is, a strike?' In the next breath, he adds 'why does he complain about a law which does not take away the authority to strike?'

"Clearly those two claims of the living Arabs a result, although are self-contradictory. Anyone familiar with labor-management relations well knows that if a law can prevent a strike for 80 days, it can be invoked for all practical purposes, any effective strike—and that is why strikes can be prevented or halted by the invocation of a cooling period.

"Time and again during the past year, workers asserting against a sense of injustice have been forced to work against their will because of injunctions issued by the courts under the Taft-Hartley Act. What should they have? They could either continue on the job under conditions which they resented or defy the courts and risk fines or imprisonment. This alternative of 'work or jail' does not contribute to the maintenance of industrial freedom. It constitutes involuntary servitude."

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Green In Protest To Hoover Group On Social Security

Washington.—AFL President William Green lodged a strong protest with Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, against the appointment of Dr. Lewis Meriam to conduct a study of social insurance for the commission.

In his letter, Mr. Green charged that Dr. Meriam, who is associated with the Brookings Institution which has been given the task of studying the general field of "public welfare," in 1935 and 1946 was "responsible for the kind of objective study of this subject which Congress has asked of your commission."

In support of his charge, the AFL leader referred to passages taken from Dr. Meriam's book, "Relief and Social Security," published in 1946, which Mr. Green said, revealed that he is a believer "in a system of public relief as opposed to a sound contributory social insurance system."

Mr. Green's letter charged that it would be an "obvious waste of public funds" to ask a person "who is committed to the system of dole and public charity characteristic of the Elizabethan poor laws to make recommendations to the representatives of a 20th century social insurance system."

Other passages taken from Dr. Meriam's book to which Mr. Green objected are the following:

"A person should not be defined as being in need if he has a relative normally responsible for him has the responsibility to support him in accordance with a very strictly defined standard of behavior, decency and decency. This standard should be somewhat higher than a minimum of subsistence, but not greatly higher."

"For these reasons nationalization of relief and social security appears highly unwise. Instead, it seems much more promising to have the national government through grant-in-aid legislation influence the states to provide universal, comprehensive, and coordinated protection according to a very low minimum standard. This standard could be based on the amount required in those states which have the lowest costs and levels of living."

ILGWU Officials Get Italian Award

New York.—David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and Luigi Antonini, vice president of the union, received the award Star of Italian Solidarity, Class of Commandment "for the contribution they and of these organizations to the work of reconstruction in Italy."

The award, conferred recently by Italy, were presented by Mario De Biase, Consul General of ITALY in Washington, at a dinner in honor of Mr. Antonini's 60th birthday here. The dinner, attended by 2,000 persons, was sponsored by the Italian Dressmakers Union, of which Mr. Antonini is manager.

Mr. Antonini, who recently returned from a speaking tour in Italy, asserted that "no unity is possible with the Communists who have made the 'Communists who now dominate the Italian Confederation of Labor not it as an instrument of the Comintern."

Speakers at the dinner included Matthew Woll, executive council member of the AFL; Giuseppe Romita, Socialist presidential candidate; Adolf Sarti, chairman of the Liberal party; Arturo Giovanitti, and Mr. Dubinsky.

AFL's POTTERS' UNION SEEKS 30% PAY BOOST

Atlantic City, N. J.—Negotiations for a new contract opened here between the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters and a labor committee of the United States Potters Association.

The union is seeking a 30 percent wage increase and other improvements in working conditions for its members.

Maine's Anti-Labor Laws Rejected by Voters at Polls

Bangor, Maine.—Workers in the State of Maine won an outstanding victory when voters rejected the Barlow and Tabb bills, vicious antilabor measures, which were submitted to the people in the recent general election in this state.

In a telegraphic report to AFL President William Green on the results of the referendum, B. J. Dorsky, president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, hailed the victory as an "historic event" and declared that "the reputation of the Taft-Hartley law and all similar other restrictive labor legislation."

The results were a particular satisfaction to the leaders of the State Federation of Labor. For weeks the AFL organization had waged an intensive campaign, using radio and their efforts to bring about repudiation of the la'er-shackling measures sponsored and backed by the Republican majority in the legislature.

The text of Mr. Dorsky's first-hand report of the victory is as follows:

"All voters of Maine have turned thumbs down on the Barlow bill and the Tabb bill, 2 of the most vicious anti-labor bills yet conceived.

"This action in conservative Maine should lend encouragement to wage earners in other states who will be voting in the November elections. The Maine vote for the working man was polled despite a tremendous and costly campaign by the employers. The labor staff opposed to organized labor.

"It is an indication that the march of anti-labor laws has been stopped. It is heartening evidence that the people are in a mood to repudiate the Taft-Hartley Act and all other restrictive legislation."

North Dakota Law Forbids Closed Shop; Restrictive Louisiana Statute Repealed

Washington.—North Dakota voters in a referendum held on June 29 approved a labor-management relations law passed by the legislature in 1947.

One of the most restrictive against the closed shop; the other is a general regulatory law forbidding picketing, requiring a strike vote and secondary boycotts, and also requiring registration of unions. The text of the law was published appearing in the September issue of Labor Information Bulletin, published by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Louisiana, in Louisiana, the general trend toward restrictive labor legislation was reversed when a regulatory law passed in 1946 was repealed by the voters of the state. The vote to repeal the state anti-injunction law. The 1946 law tried to curb the issuance of injunctions against unauthorized strikes in violation of contracts, against violence or threats of violence and against intimidation with employers in restraint of trade.

One of the most restrictive statutes which prohibits the transportation of strikebreakers into the state.

In three other states the voters had a chance to express their opinions at the November election. The states are Massachusetts, Minnesota and New Mexico.

The general situation in the labor field was highlighted by the passage by Congress of the amended Fair Employment Practices Act. The amended act increases benefits payable to workmen and their families in the case of death—the only improvement from the standpoint of compensation or payment to the workers or their families since the act was passed in 1927.

AFL TEAMSTERS' AFFILIATE NEGOTIATES $5 PAY BOOST

Newark, N. J.—The AFL's Teamsters Union, Local 177, won a $5 weekly pay increase for warehouse and packing lot employes of the L. Bamberger & Co. department store here.

The agreement granting the wage increase, retroactive to May 17, will run to May 15, 1950, with reopening for bargaining on May 15, 1949, in the event of a 5 percent cost-of-living rise as shown by the consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AFL BUS DRIVERS GAIN WAGE INCREASES

Chicago.—Over 1,100 members of the AFL's Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employes received wage increases of 11 cents an hour under a new contract with the Chicago Motor Coach Company.

The contract, subject to union ratification, is retroactive to August 30 and provides, in addition to the immediate wage boost, an increase of 2 cents an hour on December 1. The pact also grants a 2-week vacation period to all employes with 20 years' service.

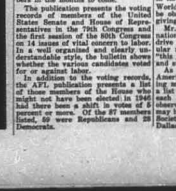
$1,953 UNION OFFICIALS FILE NON-RED AFFIDAVITS

Washington.—The National Labor Relations Board reported that 1,953 officers of national and local unions have filed non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Act. The total represents an increase of 9,243 over the July 31 figure.

Of the 105 AFL affiliates, 94 have qualified under the law. Thirty out of the 41 CIO unions have submitted the necessary affidavits.

This does not necessarily mean that all local unions of these national unions have qualified. The local union total for the AFL is 6,000; for the CIO, 1,432.

Forty-five independent unions and 1,484 locals of these independents have qualified under the affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.



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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
SUPPLEMENT

WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1948 — GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer

LABOR'S GOAL!
To Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

Taft "Put Heat" On NLRB Improperly, Truman Charges

President Hits Taft For Intervention In ITU Case

Washington.—President Truman accused Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, author of the Taft-Hartley Act, of trying to "put the heat" on officials of the National Labor Relations Board to press injunction proceedings against the International Typographical Union.

The President declared, in a letter made public at the White House, that it was "entirely improper" for any Senator, "no matter what his politics or his rank in the Senate may be, to attempt to put the heat on one of the executive departments."

The President's letter was in reply to a report submitted to him by Daniel W. Findling, associate counsel for the NLRB. The report dealt with a conference to which Mr. Findling and another NLRBy Winthrop Johns, had been summoned by Taft's office.

In Taft's office, and in the presence of the publishers or publishers' representatives of four Chicago newspapers against which the ITU is conducting a protracted strike, the Senator allegedly "put the heat" on the NLRB attorneys and demanded further action against the union.

That conference took place on July 28, Mr. Findling reported to the President. Less than a month later, on Aug. 25, counsel for the NLRB started contempt of court proceedings against the ITU for violation of an injunction issued August 17 by Federal Judge Swygert in the Chicago strike and asked for an additional injunction forbidding the union to pay strike benefits to the members of the union on strike for the support of their families.

First disclosure of the conference in Senator Taft's office was made in a newspaper story by Joseph A. Loftus in the New York Times. The ITU at its convention in Milwaukee adopted a resolution calling on President Truman to investigate the incident. The President promised to do so and wrote to Mr. Findling demanding a report, in his reply, dated Aug. 19, Mr. Findling said in part:

"After conventional preliminaries and introductions, Senator Taft said that he appreciated our coming to his office and that he wished to discuss the Typographical Union proceedings. He stated that under the present structure of the National Labor Relations Act, the enforcement of the statute, including utilization of the injunctive procedure of the act, had to be brought by the National Labor Relations Board; and that, although he had originally entertained a different view, his colleagues had persuaded him that it was undesirable to permit private parties to enforce the provisions of the act by injunctive litigation privately instituted.

"He said that he regarded the ITU case as the most important and that had come to the board and that it stood as a symbol to many members of the Congress and to the people, to the effectiveness of the enforcement provisions of the statute. He said that he was therefore greatly disturbed by reports that had come to him from various sources that there was serious breakdown of the enforcement machinery in the case of the Typographical Union and the publishers.

"He declared, particularly, that in a situation where the general counsel's office had sought and obtained an injunction, it was believed the government's responsibility to see that the injunction was obeyed.

Mr. Findling said that Senator Taft left his office for another engagement shortly thereafter and that they continued in conference with the others present, which included Truman E. Shroyer, chief counsel for the commission; "Watchdog" Committee set up by the Taft-Hartley Act to check its enforcement; John S. Knight, publisher of a chain of newspapers including the Chicago Daily News; Frank M. Antrim, business manager of the Chicago Tribune; Richard J. Finnegan, editor of the Chicago Times-Sun, and Robert S. Allen, Washington reporter for the Hearst newspapers, including the Chicago Herald-American.

GREEN ASKS TRUMAN AID FOR THREE AFL UNIONS

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today asked President Truman to assign a representative to find out why the National Airlines has refused to accept the findings of an emergency board and to try to mediate the dispute between the company and the Airline Pilots Association.

The pilots went on strike in January. The line is operating with nonunion pilots.

Mr. Green, on leaving the White House, also said he had asked the President to assign the construction of some naval vessels to West Coast shipyards and to appoint a commission to investigate a strike of 2,000 workers at the Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia. The strike has been in progress for 4 months.

Taft, in Defense, Admits Urging Anti-Union Move

Cincinnati.—In a lengthy statement issued here, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio expressed resentment over President Truman's charges against him but admitted that he had summoned NLRB attorneys to his office and made a statement to them "relating to the importance of prompt action in cases of this kind."

The case Senator Taft referred to was the injunction proceedings instituted against the International Typographical Union by counsel for the National Labor Relations Board in connection with the ITU strike against Chicago newspapers.

Senator Taft did not deny that the publishers or the representatives of publishers of the four struck Chicago newspapers were in his office at the time he put the NLRB attorneys on the spot. Instead, he declared in the words of President Truman "put the heat" on them.

However, the author of the Taft-Hartley Act said it was a "common practice" among members of Congress to intervene in such matters with executive departments "to get the facts presented."

"Of course, Senator Taft's constituency is the state of Ohio, but three Chicago newspapers are published in the state of Illinois, but John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, also publishes another newspaper in Ohio.

Mr. Taft might have done Senator Taft. He is at least part owner in a newspaper and in a radio station in Cincinnati.

Taft-Hartley Act Record Bombarded In Stirring Boilermakers' Broadcast

Philadelphia.—The Taft-Hartley law was bombarded as the most vicious and crushing bombardment in a special radio broadcast opening the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers convention here, carried by the American Broadcasting Company.

Speakers included Joseph Curran, leading Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, President Charles J. MacGowan of the Boilermakers and Cliff Mallen, Washington labor and legislative attorney—joined in declaring that the Taft-Hartley Act was a "cold war" on the public interest and should be repealed immediately.

Secretary of Labor Tobin proved by official statistics that the Taft-Hartley Act has not reduced strikes and that, in fact, it has provoked widespread discord in labor-management relations. He especially assailed the ban against the closed shop which, he said, has been an elevated and effective practice for over half a century.

Mr. MacGowan charged that the Taft-Hartley Act was a "cold war blooded" program to smear and slightly labor unions and that it attempts to cripple them by a maze of legal restrictions, regulations, delays, and litigation and "years of interminable delay."

Mr. Langsdale directed his fire at the Taft-Hartley Act's evils of "government by injunction" under the Taft-Hartley Act. He urged that the return of a "nightmare" in which the labor union, instead of being a servant of the people, is subject to injunctive decrees by any federal court.

In the round-table discussion which followed, Senator Taft's name was called particular attention to the persistent opposition against the labor national Typographical Union in its struggle with the Chicago newspaper publishers. He called this an outstanding example of the abuse of the injunction because the proposed decree would forbid the payment of strike benefits.

"In other words," Mr. MacGowan interjected, "the families of the striking printers are to be cut off from the benefits which their breadwinners have helped to accumulate through payment of dues into their own treasury; and that wives and children are to be starved so that the strike can be broken by the use of the federal courts under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act."

The Secretary of Labor also brought out another specific case which had aroused his indignation. That was a decision by the National Labor Relations Board that in an industrial dispute strike, workers who quit their jobs and were replaced by strikebreakers lose their right to vote in a subsequent election called by the NLRB. He declared that this decision reveals some of the enormities hidden behind some of the apparently innocent provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mr. Langsdale illustrated the same point in referring to the Taft-Hartley ban against secondary boycotts.

"I know that the word, boycott, is unpopular in the public mind, but the only way this provision is being interpreted workers who refuse to cross a picket line of their fellow employees are being prosecuted for engaging in a boycott," he said.

Mr. MacGowan chimed in with the charge that labor's most powerful weapon in eliminating sweatshops and other intolerable conditions is the exercise of the boycott.

The speakers agreed that the only cure for the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act is outright repeal of the law and that the only way this can be accomplished is by electing a new Congress which will reverse the policies of the 80th Congress.

Both Mr. MacGowan and Secretary of Labor Tobin appealed to the American people, and especially the nation's workers, to take action to register and vote in the November elections.

"This fight must be won at the ballot box," Mr. MacGowan concluded.

Phil Pearl, publicity director for the American Federation of Labor, served as moderator for the round-table discussion.

Hannah Heads Strong Drive To Get Out Big Vote in Ohio

Columbus, Ohio.—Phil Hannah, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, has begun his new government job in government agency set up by the Taft-Hartley Act, is successfully fulfilling a vow to work unceasingly for labor's cause.

Rejoining the Ohio State Federation of Labor as its secretary-treasurer, Hannah immediately began working actively with the Ohio Federation of Labor to Washington." His major aim was to arouse the 465,000 members of the Federation to register and vote against the 12 members of Congressmen who enacted the T-H law, and who later, in special session, failed to act on the vital issues of high prices, housing, minimum wages, social security and kindred subjects.

Hannah, who helped organize the Federation and effect the formation of a state-wide political action committee which reaches down into the locals of affiliated unions, is working actively with local labor figures in every corner of the state, has secured the full cooperation of the state's labor press, and has issued concrete plans for a vigorous campaign of radio broadcasts.

As a result of the energetic campaign, led by Hannah, registration and voting in Ohio is expected to reach an all-time high this year.

In his efforts to reach rank-and-file members, Hannah had the assistance of Michael J. Lyden, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, and many officers of the state craft organizations. Through the combined efforts of all the labor speakers, it is estimated that 150,000 prospective union voters have been reached with the facts about the Congressmen and Senators who helped to enact legislation detrimental to the working people.

MORSE, FORMER U. S. AIDE, TAKES OVER AS ILO HEAD

Geneva.—David A. Morse, former Undersecretary of Labor, assumed the position of Director General of the International Labor Office to which he was elected at the recent ILO conference in San Francisco.

After conferring with Edward Phelan, outgoing head, Mr. Morse issued a statement saying that one of his chief responsibilities would be to place the organization in the service of peace. "The ILO," Mr. Morse said, "welcomes all countries, regardless of their politics, provided they are willing to undertake the obligations of membership."

FEDERAL JOBHOLDERS UP 9,780 IN MONTH OF JULY

Washington.—Federal employment, inside and outside the continental United States, increased by 9,780 during July, according to a report of the Civil Service Commission.

This increase of 17,292 within the United States was partially offset by a decrease in the number of foreign jobholders, the agency said, in reporting that the grand total of Federal jobs at the end of the month stood at 2,190,512.

The largest increases were reported for the Post Office, Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans and Agriculture departments.

GREEN, MEANY TO AIR GET-OUT-VOTE APPEALS

Washington.—Nationwide radio appeals to the American people to make certain to register and vote in the November elections will be broadcast within the coming month by AFL President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany in their capacity as the executive officers of Labor's League for Political Education.

Mr. Meany will go on the air first on Sept. 22 over the Columbia Broadcasting network. His talk will be heard from 6:15 to 6:30 p.m., E. D. T.

Mr. Green's talk will be broadcast over the National system on Sept. 27 from 10:30 to 10:45 p.m., E. S. T.

Both Mr. Green and Mr. Meany will go back on the air in mid-October and in early November to get out a full vote. The times for the latter broadcasts will be announced later when arrangements are completed. The time for these broadcasts is made available to the public as a public service by the CBS and MBS radio networks.

LPE ENDORSES 18 IN SENATE RACES

Keenan Also Declares League Will Oppose 113 Congressmen

Washington.—Labor's League for Political Education, headed by Gen. the American Federation of Labor, announced support for 18 Democratic candidates for the United States Senate.

The list of seats up for Republicans would swing control to the Democrats, the Democrats now having a 51-to-46 majority.

The only close senatorial contest which the league apparently has adopted a no-fault policy is that in Kentucky. There Senator Virgil Chapman, Democrat, is opposed by Virgil Chapman, Republican, son of the Democrat who has been elected to the House, but both voted for the Taft-Hartley Act.

Joseph Keenan, league director, announced that another specific case which had aroused his indignation. That was a decision by the National Labor Relations Board that in an industrial dispute strike, workers who quit their jobs and were replaced by strikebreakers lose their right to vote in a subsequent election called by the NLRB. He declared that this decision reveals some of the enormities hidden behind some of the apparently innocent provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

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Green Asks CIO to Withdraw From Red-Dominated WFTU

Denounces WFTU As Fifth Column Hostile To America

Atlantic City, N. J.—AFL President William Green called upon the CIO to withdraw from the World Federation of Trade Unions or face the charge of supporting a cause "which is hostile to our own country."

Mr. Green accused Soviet Russia of seeking world-wide domination even at the risk of instigating a third world war and he branded the World Federation of Trade Unions as a "powerful fifth column" for Moscow which is being used to wreck the efforts of the United States to safeguard world peace through the Marshall Plan.

At the same time, Mr. Green assailed the big business interests of America, led by the National Association of Manufacturers, of "playing right into the hands of the Communists" by fostering legislation like the Taft-Hartley Act which hinders the American Federation of Labor's efforts to prevent Communist infiltration of the trade union movement.

The AFL chieftain issued his challenging statements in an address here before the 2,500 delegates attending the 23d convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Later he delivered a similar talk before the convention of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union, also in session at Atlantic City.

In his attack on Russia, Mr. Green said:

"As we survey the causes of the collapse of our hopes for peace we are compelled to conclude that the policy to only one consideration—that the policy of Soviet Russia is at the root of the entire trouble.

"The leaders of the Soviet dictatorship regard it as a threat to their enemies. America today is the last stronghold of human freedom. We are the only nation that stands in the way of the world revolution planned by the Communists. We are the only nation that can successfully prevent world-wide dominion."

Mr. Green then called the European Recovery Program "our last hope of survival" and "the last hope of Russia, short of war." He added:

"Despite the tremendous importance of the success of the European Recovery Program, the American Federation of Labor is given no support from the beginning. This support has been withheld. Active work is in behalf of the American Federation of Labor has been banned in the zone of Germany occupied by men on its staff to the Army of Occupation Administration and they are now serving in various countries of Europe.

"It is generally conceded now that the Marshall Plan will succeed if the workers of the European countries in Europe rally to its support. However, if labor follows the false promises of Moscow, the Marshall Plan will fail.

"Opposing our efforts to bring security, happiness and peace to the workers of Europe, is ranged a powerful fifth column, the forces of which masquerades under the name of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"When this organization was formed several years ago the American Federation of Labor denounced it as a Communist front and refused to join it. At that time, we were castigated by the press and by so-called liberals who would not or could not understand the danger of affiliation with the so-called trade unions of Soviet Russia. We were in favor of free trade unions but abject tools of the Soviet dictatorship.

"But now, lo and behold! . . . we find the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions himself publicly attesting to the truth of our charges in an address before the annual British Trades Union Congress at Margate, England.

"Arthur Deakin, a veteran and highly respected leader in the British trade union movement, who for some time has been president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has come out and given a clear cut statement that the Communists have captured the World Federation of Trade Unions and are using it as a medium for advancing Soviet propaganda, not only in Europe, but throughout the world.

"Under these circumstances it is indeed contradictory and disgraceful that a labor organization in the United States should continue to extend financial support and cooperation to the World Federation of Trade Unions. By so doing, it is in effect supporting a movement inimical to our own country."

Battle Plan For Freedom' Sent Out By N. Y. League In Election Campaign

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN
New York Correspondent for AFL News Service

New York.—"The Battle Plan for Labor Freedom," prepared by the New York Labor's League for Political Education, has been sent to all state and local AFL organizations in order to reach the state's membership of more than 1,500,000.

The battle plan which details the strategy to be pursued in fighting off the attempts by Taft-Hartley Congressmen to be elected is supplemented by a bulletin containing the official vote record of Congressmen, state senator and assemblyman who are running for office.

* * *

A 99 percent vote for the union shop has been voted by the members of the Future Division of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Out of 1,799 votes, only 28 votes were recorded as against the union shop. Additional union security was voted by the membership at the regular meeting last August.

Several weeks ago, Local 3 announced that in the manufacturing divisions, a similar percentage of 99 percent for the union shop was garnered.

* * *

The United Hebrew Trades, an organization representing 500,000 Jewish workers in the needle trades, has announced that it will celebrate, in New York City, a celebrating its 50th anniversary with a special convocation in Madison Square Garden. The United Hebrew Trades which has fought to combat communism in the ranks of organized labor, has constructively devoted itself to helping immigrants understand the principles of American democracy and has worked for the improvement of wages and working conditions.

Among speakers at the event will be Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers; Senator Glenn Barkley, and Secretary of Labor Tobin.

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Adolf A. Berle, Jr., distinguished lawyer and diplomat, has been appointed chairman of Governor Dewey's Agricultural Committee. A close associate of President Roosevelt from the earliest days of the New Deal, Berle was Assistant Secretary of State for relations with Brazil. Berle is now chairman of the Liberal Party of New York State.

Labor Participating In ERP Program To Expand British Industrial Output

Washington.—A joint Anglo-American labor team will visit industries, meet and talk with workers and management in Britain, tackle the first-hand knowledge of specific problems, and then make recommendations, it was announced by Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator. The first meeting of the Anglo-American Labor Council will follow the tour and the council will make recommendations to the decisions regarding its future activities.

Serving on the council will be 12 leaders of British industry and labor, and 8 leaders of American labor and industry. The British members of the council will accompany the American members of the council to Washington.

The council will review the current situation in the industries in which they are interested, indicate the bottlenecks created by lack of raw materials in various countries and suggest methods of spreading production know-how from the more to the less developed in the United States and which may be useful in British industries.

After discussion of these problems, the council will make recommendations to Hoffman, listed in the following areas:

1. Measures to increase the productivity of labor and management in the United States and Britain.
2. Measures to increase the productivity of labor and management in the United States and Britain.
3. Measures to increase the productivity of labor and management in the United States and Britain.

PROFIT LEVELS TOO HIGH, SAYS INSURANCE HEAD

San Francisco.—A decline in business activity is in the offing, a development for the nation, according to Walter S. Gifford, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Stevenson told reporters at a press conference that a drop from present profit levels would be a return to "normalcy" rather than a "disaster."

Commenting on the ratio of corporate earnings to capital investment in the insurance executive said that "profits have been expanded out of proportion to the former levels."

Speaking to the convention of the 80th Congress, Mr. Stevenson declared that none of the measures it passed would have any great effect upon the inflation which grips the nation.

TOLEDANO IS REFUSED VISA TO ENTER THIS COUNTRY

Mexico City.—The American Embassy here has refused a visa to Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Latin-American leader of the Trade Union Unity League, who is to address a meeting there.

Ambassador Walter Thurston said Toledano inquired through an intermediary whether he could get a visa and offered "not to attack the United States while in the United States" if the visa were given. The ambassador said he sent back word that no visa would be given.